1	2	3	4	5	6
23	D&N Haveli	0.03	26	0.03	38
24	Daman & Diu	0.01	6	0.01	8
25	NCT Delhi	0.54	740	0.56	1070
26	Lakshadweep	0.004	4	0.004	6
27	Pondicherry	0.11	109	0.11	159
	SUB-TOTAL:	89.14	108266	89.14	148070
	North Eastern States				
28	Arunachal Pradesh	0.40	411	0.40	571
29	Assam	5.78	5952	5.78	8271
30	Manipur	0.72	742	0.72	1031
31	Meghalaya	0.78	800	0.78	1112
32	Mizoram	0.22	223	0.22	310
33	Nagaland	0.56	581	0.56	807
34	Sikkim	0.21	214	0.21	298
35	Tripura	1.24	1282	1.24	1782
	SUB-TOTAL	9.90	10206	9.90	14183
	Grand Total	99.05	118472	99.05	162253

* Not implementing the scheme.

Special National Human Resource Development Programme for rural water supply and sanitation

413. DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a National Human Resource Development Programme to build up human resource base of appropriately trained personnel to serve the needs of the rural water supply and sanitation sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is current status of the programme particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Central Government has launched a National Human Resorce Development Programme (NHRDP) in 1994. Under the programme, the State level HRD cells have been set up for planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating an appropriate and need-based HRD programme. At present the Government of India provides 100% assistance for the above activities including salaries of HRD cell staff as per the approved norms. In most of the States, State HRD Cell have already been set up. The other State Governments where HRD Cell are yet to be set up are being pursued regularly.

The HRD programme aims at empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies with the objective of enabling them to take up operation and maintenance activities related to rural water supply systems. It also aims at capacity building of local communities by giving requisite training to mechanics/health motivators/masons etc. especially women to operate and maintain hand-pumps and the components of other water supply systems as well as to generate demand for adequate sanitation facilities.

The NHRDP, *inter-alia*, aims at training at least one grass root level worker in a village through district level trainers who in turn may be trained at selected institutions forming the Indian Training Network (ITN). There are two types of training courses—one for Grass Root Level (GRLT) Workers at village level and other for sector professionals of the Rural Water Supply/Public Health Engineering department. The workshops for stakeholder departments/other institutions at State and district levels are also being organized to improve the coordination among them.

During the current year (2001-2002), an amount of Rs. 1577.82 lakh has been approved to various States/Institutions so far. Out of this, Rs. 648.46 lakh have also been released to them. The details are annexed in the Statement. (*See* below)

(c) In Andhra Pradesh, an amount of Rs. 248.85 lakh have been

released under the NHRD Programme since inception. An amount of Rs. 54.75 lakh has been released during current year (2001-2002) against the approved cost of Rs. 109.42 lakh. As per the latest report, State Government has conducted training of 79 batches consisting 1838 persons at an expenditure of Rs. 28.64 lakh.

Statement

Funds Released under NHRD during 2001-2002

Head "3601"—States (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Cost approved 2001-2002	Fund Released 2001-2002
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	109.42	54.75
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.56	10.28
3	Assam	51.93	25.97
4	Bihar*	63.72	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh**	67.10	0.00
6	Goa	33.98	16.99
7	Haryana	14.20	7.10
8	Himachal Pradesh*	38.50	0.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00
10	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00
11	Karnataka	96.80	48.40
12	Madhya Pradesh	74.19	37.10
13	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00
14	Manipur	25.24	12.62
15	Meghalaya	19.21	9.60
16	Mizoram	31.43	15.72
17	Nagaland	19.80	9.90

1	2	3	4
18	Orissa	90.66	45.33
19	Punjab	46.85	23.43
20	Rajasthan	30.64	15.32
21	Sikkim	0.00	0.00
22	Tripura	0.00	0.00
23	Uttranchal	86.13	43.00
24	West Bengal	32.99	11.29
	TOTAL	953.35	386.80

*—No release was made since State Government having significant opening balance.

**—Initial project was approved during 2000-2001 for 2000-2001 and 2001-2002.

Head "2215"—Boards/Nigams/Key-Institutes etc.

Sl. No.	Name of Board/Nigam/ Key-Institute	Cost approved 2001-2002	Fund Released 2001-2002
1	Gujarat WSS Board	79.52	0.00
2	Kerala Water Authority	66.64	33.32
3	TWAD Board	144.51	72.26
4	UP Jal Nigam	248.61	124.30
5	ESI, Ahmedabad	12.65	6.30
6	SJCE, Mysore	22.00	10.81
7	GGRI, Gandhigram	30.04	4.57

1	2	3	4
8	AIIH&PH, Kolkata	20.50	5.10
9	NEERI, Nagpur $	—	5.00
	TOTAL:	624.47	261.66
	GRAND TOTAL:	1577.82	648.46

$—2nd instt. Released.

Funds sanctioned to States under Rural Sanitation Programme

414. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned to the different States under Rural Sanitation Programmes during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) the year-wise details thereof; and

(c) what are the details of steps being taken by Government to implement the programmes and schemes effectively in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) The details of funds released by the Ministry of Rural Development under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme during the Ninth Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise are given in the Statement. (*See* below).

(c) Taking into consideration the experience gained in the implementation of the Programme in the past, the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was restructured *w.e.f.* 1st April, 1999. The Restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme moves away from the principle of State-wise allocations primarily based on poverty-criteria to a "demand-driven" approach. States are required to formulate Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) projects in identified districts. The Programme is implemented as community led and people centered. A demand driven approach is adopted with increased stress on awareness building and meeting the demand with alternate delivery mechanisms. Rural School sanitation has been